REPRESENTATIONS.—(*Contd*).

No. 125..—Construction of a tank at Hirekolale.
Mr. M. Siddalingappa Setty, Chikmagalur Taluk.

MR. SIDDALINGAPPA SETTY represented that in view of the insufficient and unsatisfactory supply of water to Chikmagalur Town for drinking and cultivation purposes and in view of the failure of rains in recent years, people were subjected to great difficulty and that the question of constructing a tank near Hirekolale for which both the raiyats and the Chikmagalur Municipal Council had agreed to contribute their quota might be expedited without delay. Mr. Siddalingappa Setty added that no additional amount over the existing estimates was required and if the question was raised by the Department of Public Works about additional expenditure, Government should not sanction it. He thought that it was possible to construct the tank with the estimate already prepared.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the matter was under investigation.

RESOLUTIONS.—(*Contd*).

Resolution No. 1.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA, mover of the resolution, being unwell, requested the permission of the President to allow Mr. D. S Mallappa to move the resolution on his behalf. This being permitted, MR. D. S. MALLAPPA moved the following resolution :—

"That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the Lower Secondary Public Examination be abolished."

Mr. D. S. Mallappa added that there was no benefit to the students by the examination.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the time had not yet come to abolish the Lower Secondary Examination.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that there were two examinations now, (1) the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination and (2) Middle School Examination (English) under the existing rules and wanted to know which examination the mover meant.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA said that the object of the resolution was to abolish the English examination and if necessary the wording of the resolution might be suitably

altered for the purpose. Continuing he said that the students derived no benefit by that examination; that it had been brought to the notice of the House several times that the percentage of passes in the examinations was very low which was primarily due to the fact that the examiners did not know the capacity of the boys and the boys got discouraged by frequent failures. He added that the stringent public examination that was at present conducted had a very deterrent effect on the advancement of the young boys. He understood that such an examination had been abolished in British India and also in several Indian States and as there was already provision in the existing rules to promote boys of the Lower Secondary classes to the next higher class under certain conditions, he thought that there was no object in continuing the Lower Secondary Examination.

MR. B. P. BASAPPA CHETTY in seconding the resolution said that in the British Indian Provinces, the boys automatically went up to the sixth form without having to sit up for any public examination till then and that as Mysore generally followed the practice in the Madras University, he thought that in this matter under consideration also, the same practice might be followed. He thought the aim should be that the boys should be allowed to go up freely without any impediment in the lower stages, so that in the long run, Mysore might have a larger number of educated people.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA said that when the same resolution was brought up on the previous occasion, Government said that the question of improving the Secondary Education by abolishing the Lower Secondary Examination was under the consideration of Government. He failed to see why that examination had not yet been abolished. He quoted instances of boys who, having failed in the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination, joined the St. Joseph's College and passed higher examinations in the very first attempt even with distinction. He thought that by keeping boys in the same class for a number of years, the students would be very much discouraged.

MR. GURUMURTHYACHAR in supporting the resolution said that out of 14,000 boys only about 6,000 got through the examination and the rest of them got discouraged as a result of their failure in the examinations. That was a serious handicap to their educational career. As the school teachers knew the capacity of their students, they should be given the discretion to recommend promotions to the next higher classes.

MR. BYANNA moved an amendment to the resolution to the effect that the words " provided that any other equally standardised examination is substituted therefor " might be added after the word " abolished " in the resolution. He was of opinion that there must be some other equivalent examination to test the capacity of boys for acquiring higher education. It was also a qualifying test for public service, and by removing it there would be great inconvenience to poor people entering Government service. He was opposed to the system of automatic promotions.

MR. GOPALACHAR seconded the amendment. He said that promoting boys to the higher classes without testing their capacity would not be in the interests of the boys themselves for they would stagnate in the Sixth Form. Even now, he said, there was a rule to the effect that if a boy scored decent marks in English and Mathematics, and failed in other subjects, he might be given promotion to the Fourth Form at the discretion of the teachers. As there was such a provision, he did not think that the abolition of the Lower Secondary Examination was either urgently called for or necessary.

MR. NAGAPPA SETTY supported the amendment. He was of opinion that as the Lower Secondary Examination formed the first step in the educational career of a boy and also the qualification prescribed for entry into Government service, it should not be abolished. If that was removed, the very foundation of education, he said, would be affected.

MR. SIDDALINGAPPA SETTY while supporting the main resolution said that the previous speaker did not appear to have any idea of the present-day conditions. He thought that boys of 12 years of age were subjected to a very stiff examination and they were not even capable of understanding the questions.

KHAN BAHADUR MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN explained that the object of the resolution was to abolish the Middle School Examination. He did not think it necessary to abolish the Kannada and Hindi Lower Secondary Examinations. He added that even Mr. C. R. Reddy had recommended the abolition of this examination. In the Madras Presidency, the Lower Secondary Examination had been abolished and the boys were allowed to go up to the Sixth Form by mere class promotions. It was a well known fact that there were some adjournment motions in this Assembly about these examinations. He said that the object of the resolution was to recommend that the S.S.L.C. Examination should be the first public examination in the State.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH speaking in support of the resolution observed that the retention of the examination was justified by Mr. Byanna on the ground that it indicated the minimum qualification prescribed for entry into Government service. He pointed out that the advocates of such a view were the very persons who accused the Non-Brahmin party of fighting for loaves and fishes and expressed surprise at their attaching so much value to Government appointments. He, however, said that his party was not keen about swelling the ranks of public service with candidates possessing the lowest educational qualifications. Both the Madras and Bombay Presidencies had abolished this examination long ago and it existed nowhere else except in Mysore. He considered that at that stage the pupils were of a tender age and should not be subjected to the ordeals of a public examination. He was sorry that there should be opposition to the resolution on some flimsy grounds.

In his opinion there were very many advantages to be derived from the abolition of the Lower Secondary Examination. It would tend to induce the boys to continue their studies after the middle school stage, since there would no longer occur the innumerable failures which had become the common feature of a public examination. Secondly, he did not believe that efficiency would suffer as a result of the abolition of the examination, since such was not the experience of the neighbouring provinces. Thirdly, he pointed out that education would spread more largely than heretofore.

He also explained that the resolution under discussion sought to abolish only the English Lower Secondary Examination and left the existing Kannada Examination untouched and requested the members to vote for the resolution.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA supporting the resolution said that this was an age of progress in all directions, especially scientific, when wonderful inventions like the wireless and aeroplanes were taking place. English having become a common language, he urged that every boy should acquire a working knowledge of it, which was possible only if he could reach at least the School-Final standard. He pointed out that under the existing conditions not even 25 per cent of the boys sent up for the public examination passed out of it and this resulted in disheartening the pupils most of whom stayed away from schools at that stage. He complained that the questions set for the examination were difficult even for a senior man to understand and they

seemed to be more an exhibition of the skill of the examiners than intended to test the standard of the average pupils.

THE DEWAN enquired how, in that case, the other pupils managed to pass the examination.

In reply, MR. LINGE GOWDA said that his contention was that boys of the average ability could not understand the questions and that it was not given to everyone to be precocious. He was afraid that if the young brains were taxed unduly at the early stage, they might not develop at the later stages.

In these circumstances, he urged for the abolition of the public examination so as to create scope for a larger number of pupils in the State to go up for high school education.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH remarked that Government were not justified in retaining the Lower Secondary Examination, which had become a unique feature of Mysore and pleaded for its abolition as in the neighbouring provinces.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS, replying to the discussion on the resolution, admitted that the question was coming up for consideration before the Assembly for several years past, and it could not be said that the last word had yet been uttered on the subject. He pointed out, however, that when it was discussed at one of the previous meetings the opinion of certain educational experts was against the abolition of the public examination. Mr. B. Venkatanaranappa, who had more than 25 years' experience in the field had given it as his opinion that the quality of instruction imparted not being the same in all schools, it was desirable to have a test conducted by an independent body unconnected with the schools to ascertain the capacity of the pupils for further instruction. It would be time enough to think of abolishing the public examination after the teaching staff had improved in efficiency. Government thereupon decided to postpone the consideration of the question for some time to come.

Continuing, the Development Secretary invited the attention of the House to the fact that the conditions in the existing schools could not have improved within such a short time that had elapsed since then and therefore the case should be taken to be very much as it was before. Though he was not prepared to speak authoritatively about the conditions in Madras, he had reason to believe that some of the educationists in Madras had a feeling that it would have been wiser if the Lower Secondary Public Examination had been retained there. Although the public examination

had been abolished there, it was understood that the capacity of the boys was tested before they were taken to the High School class. In Mysore also, he said, there was a provision for intelligent boys, though failing in the examination, being taken to the High School after an examination by the Head Master. With reference to the argument that the questions set for the examination were very hard for boys of tender age, he said that there was a Scrutiny Board to scrutinise the papers set and it could not be said that they would allow very hard questions to be set. At present the Department had increased largely the centres for the public examination with the result that there was no inconvenience to the boys attending the examination.

He believed that the existing Middle Schools in the State were not of equal efficiency and that there was need for some sort of examination for testing the knowledge of the boys either for admission to the High School standard or for recruitment to small appointments in the services.

In these circumstances, he said that Government were not in favour of abolishing the examination just then, but added that they had, however, no intention of retaining it for all time to come.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY enquired whether Government had any authentic information about the position in Madras.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS, replied that it would be obtained and furnished, if need be.

MR. PUTTASWAMY said that in the First Year B.A., there was what was called a Certificate Examination before and that a similar Certificate Examination might be instituted in place of the Lower Secondary Examination and the boys given the option to sit for it.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the suggestion would be considered.

He also explained that the position in Madras differed from Mysore in that, in Madras most of the Middle Schools formed part and parcel of High Schools and that the pupils were examined by the Head Masters of High Schools and given promotion. That was the reason why, he said, the Middle School Examination was abolished there.

But in Mysore, the case was different. In the first place, the existing Middle Schools themselves were not efficient. They were not all of them in charge of graduates. Till about 4 years back there were only 17 graduates for the 300 schools. Secondly, the standard of teaching in all

the schools naturally was not the same. And thirdly, if the boys were passed as competent by the Head Masters of Middle Schools and if the Head Masters of the High Schools rejected them as incompetent, there would be complications. He added that the aim should be that every taluk should have a High School and that till this aim matured and the Middle Schools were attached to such High Schools, the existing conditions should prevail.

He agreed with the view that every boy who started on the study of English must go up to the Sixth Form to acquire a working knowledge of English and said that the ideal ought to be to have a High School in every taluk head-quarter town. Since that ideal had not yet been reached, he said that it was not desirable to abolish the Lower Secondary Examination.

Under the existing rules, he said, there was not much difficulty to the boys even though they failed to secure a pass in the public examination because if they scored good marks in English and Arithmetic, they could be given the necessary exemption and admitted to the High School.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH complained that the teaching staff of the Middle Schools was not properly recruited with the result that teaching itself was faulty.

The resolution was not pressed.

Resolution No. 13.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY moved the following resolution:—

"That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that education cess be levied from Government servants also proportionately to their income"

In doing so, Mr. Vema Reddy pointed out that the education cess was calculated only on the land revenue with the result that the raiyat had to pay all the several cesses now levied by Government, in addition to several contributions for various purposes. While he was burdened like that, he asked whether it was not the duty of Government to give him education at least without levying an additional cess from him. He asked whether the roads constructed with his money were not used by others and whether the drinking water wells constructed with his money were not used by the others also. The Government servants who took advantage of the several beneficial measures undertaken at the expense of the raiyat contributed nothing towards them and he, therefore, urged that they should also be made

to pay. He did not think that such Government servants would be prejudicially affected by a special cess proposed to be levied from them. At present, he said as much as Rs. 6½ lakhs were paid by the raiyats in the shape of education cess, and he did not know why the people in the urban areas should not pay similarly for the benefits derived by them.

For these reasons, he commended his resolution for the acceptance of Government.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL admitted that the education cess at present fell on the raiyats and there were many other people who escaped this taxation altogether. But he did not concede that it was only the Government servants that should be taxed. On the other hand, he said that all those who at present escaped the tax should be taxed. He added how best that could be done was under the consideration of Government.

MR. DYAVAPPA GOWDA was of opinion that even the pensioners should be made to pay.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH thought that the education cess must be paid only by those who were educated at public expense without paying anything towards the exchequer for it.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL did not see any logic in that argument.

MR. SANJEEVIAH said that merchants and others were already heavily taxed by the municipality and it would not be right to ask them to pay anything more for education.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL corrected him by saying that Government servants were also residents of municipalities and subjected to municipal taxes.

MR. SANJEEVIAH enquired whether profession tax was levied from public servants while the merchants and bankers were subjected to it. For instance, Government servants owning no houses but living in rented buildings did not pay anything in the shape of house-tax. If they paid municipal taxes, it was for obtaining the amenities of municipal life but that they did not pay anything towards the general revenues at all. He also said that there were many foreign bankers and traders who carried on trade in the State and there were also lawyers in addition to Government servants. He thought that while all of them should be made to pay, it was the Government servant that should lead the way by paying the tax.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL thought that there should be no option even on the Government servants to pay because the tax would not be a voluntary tax. It was necessary that the tax should be based on some principle.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that with reference to another question before the House one or two days previously, it had been stated on behalf of Government, that the question of authorising the Municipalities to levy an education cess on income-tax and municipal taxes would be considered in connection with the Elementary Education Bill.

MR. SANJEEVIAH observed that that was a different matter but that the present proposal was that the Government servants should be made to pay a cess on their income.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that nobody in the world at present was paying any cess on his income.

MR. SANJEEVIAH then suggested that the word 'cess' might be removed and the word 'tax' be substituted.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that there was already the income-tax. He thought that the whole question had to be examined in all its aspects and a uniform system adopted. If it was stated that only Government servants should pay a tax, that would be illogical. All that could be said was that Government servants also should pay a tax as citizens and not as Government servants. It must be understood, he said, that as Government servants they got no more benefit than the common people. In this view, he said it was not right to levy a tax on Government servants only. The whole question, he said, had to be examined calmly and a way found out. There was, for instance, the question whether an education cess might be compulsorily levied on the municipal taxes and income-tax. Moreover under the Municipal Regulation, the Municipalities had the option to levy an education cess while it was compulsory in the case of the District Board. All these matters, he said, had to be considered carefully before coming to a final decision.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY observed that if an education cess was levied on the income-tax, then the result would be that those who got a monthly income of less than Rs. 200 would escape the tax altogether.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the question of taxing both would be considered.

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

Resolution No. 2.

"That with a view to introduce the Record of Rights in the Province more expeditiously, this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the special establishments for the purpose may be augmented so as to complete the work within five years at least."

The above resolution was not taken up as the mover, Mr. S. P. Brahmappa, was absent. This was however considered subsequently.

Resolution No. 4.

"That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that suitable legislation be enacted in Mysore validating the Hindu Widow Re-marriage."

In moving the above resolution, MR. G. CHANNAPPA explained that his object was to encourage by means of legislation the marriage of widows. He pointed out by means of the following statistics that the number of children and girls that attained widowhood in Mysore was very large and that with a view to mitigate their lot, it was necessary for the State to validate their re-marriage by means of legislation so as to enable the off-spring of such re-marriage to inherit property and not be treated as illegitimate children.

Age				Numbers of widows.
Between the years of	1 and 5	..	..	30
,,	5 and 10	..	..	296
,,	10 and 15	..	..	2,202
,,	15 and 20	..	..	10,038

He pointed out that a similar legislation was in force in British India and that Mysore should not lag behind the times in this respect. A special feature of the proposed measure, he said, was that it would be a permissive legislation and not compulsory and would leave the matter of re-marriage to the option of the widows concerned. More than promoting widow marriage, the resolution, he said, aimed at removing the penalty imposed under the present law on the children of widows begot after their re-marriage, which precluded them from inheriting property.

He, therefore, prayed that Government should accept the resolution.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA in seconding the resolution said that the proposed measure was a very desirable one since it did not seek to enforce widow re-marriage but only sought to remove the disabilities of helpless children born of widows. He, therefore, requested that a law might be passed in Mysore also on the lines of that in Madras or other British Indian Provinces. He added that the proposed reform would be quite in keeping with the progress of the present-day civilization.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY in supporting the resolution said that there would be no hardship caused to anybody by this regulation as its provisions were only permissive. If a law were passed, then the only effect of it would be that the off-spring of the re-marriage would be recognized in law for ancestral property of its father.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL enquired whether the question could not be considered by the Hindu Law Reform Committee appointed by Government.

MR. PUTTASWAMY replied that they were considering only the question of ordinary inheritance and not of the off-spring of widow re-marriage, and that the latter would be outside their purview.

MESSRS. B. LINGE GOWDA and M. S. LINGE GOWDA supported the motion whole-heartedly.

MR. A. NARAYANAIENGER said that there were communities in which widow re-marriage was recognised and other communities in which it was not recognised. No difficulty would be experienced by the former under the proposed measure. But, in regard to the latter, there would be incalculable difficulties. For instance, such re-marriages were not legal under the Hindu Law and opposed to the Shastras.

He further pointed out that as the representatives of such communities were a very small number in the House, the opinion of the House could not bind them.

Further, he said that the Muhammadans would not agree to the re-marriage of widows. In these circumstances, he was of opinion that the existing custom among the communities should be allowed to continue without any interference by legal measures of the sort proposed.

MR. YELANDUR SRINIVASAIENGAR also said that the present Hindu Law was based on the customs and rules mentioned in the Shastras. If the law was amended as proposed, there would be considerable difficulties.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the heavens would not come down if the custom was departed from. He added that for over 70 years such a law was in force in British India and yet there was no trouble there.

MR. YELANDUR SRINIVASAIENGAR thought that before the measure was introduced in Mysore, it was necessary that the Pandits of different communities should be consulted.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO said that when a similar law was first introduced in British India, there was a storm of opposition, which a few years later altogether abated. After all, the measure permitted only such of the widows

as were willing to re-marry. In such cases, the law recognised the right of the off-spring to inherit property without any impediment. In fact, in many of the communities where widow re-marriage was recognised, many widows did not marry at all. This was a measure calculated to help the widows and more especially as the House did not contain a single lady member, it was right on the part of the male members to safeguard the interests of the other sex also. In this view, he said there was no reason why any controversy should arise over the measure.

MR. RAMESWARASASTRY said that the object of the resolution was to safeguard the right to inheritance of the children born after re-marriage. He thought that it should have been better if what kind of property was meant had been mentioned: whether ancestral or personal property of the second husband. Marriages, he said, were of two kinds: one of love and the other according to the shastric rights. In the former case, there would be no objection in his opinion, to re-marriage. But, if the marriage should proceed on the lines indicated in the Shastras, then they should proceed according to *gothras*. When a woman went out of *gothra*, either by re-marriage or by conversion, she would have no right to ancestral property that should have gone to her had she not left her *gothra*. If she laid no claim to such property, then he said there was no objection. Otherwise, there would be trouble.

Again, if the personal property alone of the future husband went to the off-spring, then also he said there was no objection. But if the ancestral property also is touched, then alone it would be opposed to the Shastras and inheritance of such ancestral property would not be valid.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY enquired whether in case of a divided family, one co-parcener could not dispose of his share by will.

MR. RAMESWARASASTRY said that he could, but even that, he argued, should go according to *gothra*. The law, he said, was perfectly clear in regard to inheritance in the case of conversion from one faith to another. In such cases, the courts have decided that the off-spring had no right to the ancestral property.

THE DEWAN said that all these were matters of detail which could be considered when the Bill was actually introduced.

The resolution was thereupon put to vote and passed by a large majority, only 8 voting against.

Resolution No. 6.

MR. KANDAGAL CHENNABASAPPA then moved the following resolution:—

"That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that a suitable legislation be passed for prohibiting animal slaughter during festivals of certain deities."

In doing so, he observed that there should be no animal slaughter in a Hindu State. He therefore requested Government to accept the resolution.

DHARMAPRAKASHA D. BANUMIAH seconded the resolution.

MR. S. V. GURUMURTHYACHARYA observed that there was no custom among any community, not even among the Muhammadans, of sacrificing animals before their places of worship. The practice came later on account of vows (ಹರಕೆ) taken by certain people to sacrifice animals during particular festive occasions. He thought that in such cases Government should arrange for propaganda work in order to discourage even such practices. It had been argued in the previous session that in honour of the Silver Jubilee of His Highness' reign, such a legislation as was proposed in the resolution should be passed. He requested Government to accept the resolution.

MR. GOPALACHAR next observed that during the time of Jatras, even within municipal limits, animals were slaughtered. He thought that it was very necessary to abolish such a practice.

MR. NILGIRI G. SANJEEVIAH opposed the resolution because it cast a slur on non-vegetarian Hindus. He said that certain things were based on custom and that the Government themselves had on many occasions stated that it was not easy to go against prevailing customs. While such was the case, he doubted whether the custom in the present case could be abolished so easily without giving offence.

MR. DODDAIYA vehemently protested against the practice of sacrificing bullocks in the presence of deities on certain festive occasions. He said that particularly the Adikarnatakas resorted to such a practice, as a result of which, thousands of bullocks were being sacrificed year after year. Bullocks were the mainstay of agriculture and unless the practice of sacrificing them was abolished forthwith, he thought that the country would not develop.

MR. KATTE DAKAPPA was of opinion that if it was not

possible to abolish altogether animal slaughter, it might at least be ruled that it should not be done in public places.

MR. SIDDALINGAPPA SETTY was also of opinion that by slaughtering animals in public places, the whole atmosphere would be contaminated with blood, and hence, he thought that slaughter should not be allowed.

With reference to Mr. Sanjeeviah's objection, MR. B. LINGE GOWDA said that the object in bringing forward the resolution was that animal slaughter before temples in public streets and such other open places should be put a stop to. That was all. It was not meant thereby that flesh eating should be prohibited. He added that the sight of such open slaughter would touch the hearts of people, particularly of women and children.

DHARMAPRAKASHA D. BANUMIAH said that this question was being brought up year after year and although Government had been repeatedly stating that the matter was under the consideration of a Committee, nothing had so far been done. He requested that the matter might be expedited.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that in a recent order of Government, it had been laid down that slaughter of animals during Jatras should be made in an enclosure set apart for the purpose and well screened from the public view and that such a condition had also been inserted in the license. But whether the wholesale slaughter of animals should be abolished or not was a matter that required consideration.

MR. V. VENKATAPPA was of opinion that the Government order did not go far enough. The object of the resolution was to abolish altogether open animal slaughter. Even if slaughter was permitted within an enclosure, the blood would certainly ooze out and would make the place insanitary, in addition to touching the hearts of the people seeing it.

MR. LINGE GOWDA enquired why license should be taken even for slaughtering within an enclosure animals offered as an offering to deities.

MR. VENKATAVARADA IYENGAR approved of the Government order and thought that nothing further was necessary.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA said that it was not meant that animals should not be killed at all for meat. What was sought to be done was to put an end to indiscriminate killing of cattle before deities. If humane methods, as in vogue in England, Rangoon and some other places, were employed,

there would be no objection. He agreed with the view of Mr. Doddaiya that many people borrowed money at the cost of their becoming indebted to purchase bullocks to slaughter them before deities as a piece of offering. There was cruelty in addition to indiscriminate killing in Mysore. There was also danger to public sanitation.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that there was no particular cruelty and that if there was, the people would be prosecuted under another law. He did not think that it was possible to pass a law as requested in the resolution. All that could be done was to allow slaughter away from public view. People resorted to the practice of slaughtering cattle before deities in accordance with certain superstitions. And it was not very easy to wean them from such beliefs.

In regard to insanitation complained of, he said that orders had already been issued to spread sand in the place of slaughter.

MR. RAMASWAMY agreed with the view of certain previous speakers to the effect that the sight of blood would have a very prejudicial effect on the mind of the spectators. He therefore thought that either the practice should be altogether abolished or that the slaughter should take place far away from the temples.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it was difficult to abolish the practice altogether as it would give offence to people who had been accustomed to it by *mamool*, but that it was quite possible to put up an enclosure behind which slaughter could take place. This had already been ordered in the Government order referred to already.

THE DEWAN added that all that was practicable was propaganda for persuading people to give up the practice of salughtering animals during Jatras. He said that it was not desirable to prohibit the slaughter by legislation.

MR. NANJAPPA also agreed that it was not possible to remove the *mamool* all at once by legislation.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY was also of the same opinion and said that in very many places propaganda work had been taken and much appreciable progress had been made in discouraging slaughter.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA said that in the city of Bangalore, there was a *mamool* in the Marammanagudi of slaughtering animals during a particular Jatra. But latterly, by means of propaganda work, it had been now stopped. If it was impossible to abolish this custom all at

once, care should be taken that such slaughter did not take place in the presence of women and children and that it be done within an enclosure.

With reference to the suggestion of one of the previous speakers that slaughter should be done far away from temples, he said that the belief was that it should be done at the feet of the deity. The sentiment of the people was very strong in regard to this matter and that the practice could not be put an end to even in the Capital which was the seat of the University. He thought that the existing restriction imposed by the Government order was sufficient for the present.

MR. BAGAMANE DEVAGOWDA was of opinion that the Government order insisting on the slaughter being conducted in an enclosure could not meet the requirements of the case and that the slaughter should be prohibited.

MR. KANDAGAL CHENNABASAPPA thought that it was sufficient if slaughter was permitted within an enclosure.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL in winding up the debate said that there was no difference of opinion in the matter that the slaughter of animals should go. But the difficulty was that people who wanted this could not insist upon those that were accustomed to meat-eating to desist from killing animals. One of the points brought prominently to notice during the debate was, he said, that the killing of cattle in addition to being a source of great loss to the country, presented a ghastly sight to the spectators. In regard to this, he said that open slaughter was going down and down for some years past and it was possible by propaganda work to wipe it out completely. In the Chitaldrug District, for instance, he understood that killing before deities did not take place for the most part and in satisfaction of the ಹರಿಕೆ the open slaughter was being commuted into a cash payment. The Government had also issued orders that an enclosure should be put up within which alone slaughter of animals should take place. Steps were also being taken to prevent the blood of the slaughtered animals trickling down beyond the enclosure. In these circumstances he thought the requirements of the case were properly met for the present. He added that the resolution to prohibit by legislation the slaughter of animals could not be accepted, as it was impossible of adoption.

The resolution was thereupon put to vote and passed by a large majority.

Resolution No. 15.

Mr. S. Nanjiah Setty being absent, MR. S. C. MALLIAH, on his behalf, moved the following resolution with the permission of the Dewan.—

"That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that a complete census of all the villages requiring drinking water wells be taken up and a well-regulated programme be made to provide drinking water to all the villages in the State within a course of six years without recovering any contribution from the villagers."

In doing so, he observed that he did not wish to speak at length on the subject as the Dewan himself, in his opening speech, had stated about the extreme need for an adequate supply of good drinking water in all villages. He pointed out that after the introduction of the Village Panchayet Regulation in Mysore, the difficulties in villages in regard to the want of good drinking water wells had been increasing. For, in the Regulation, it was stated that it was the duty of the Village Panchayets to provide drinking water wells in all villages; but, he did not know how drinking water wells could be provided, as most of the panchayets, in the first place, had not sufficient funds. Further, many of them had not collected the revenues due to them.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that the collection of the revenues was a very important matter which should not be neglected by the Village Panchayets.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH continuing observed that if only the state of affairs of the Village Panchayets was examined it would be seen how far they would be capable of providing good drinking water wells in villages. He also said that now that the duty had been cast solely on the Village Panchayets, the District Boards did not interfere at all. The result was that in many villages there were a number of incomplete wells which the Village Panchayets could not even complete for want of funds. He was at a loss to know how when Government were giving lakhs and lakhs of rupees as grants for the Municipalities they could not help Village Panchayets, most of whom were getting less than Rs. 100 income. He added that the Village Panchayets had to look to other items of work also, such as improvement of roads, etc.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that Government would be willing to give loans to such of the Village Panchayets as felt difficulty in the matter of providing good wells, which they might repay in easy instalments.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH observed that if by that it was meant that Government was determined to recover contribution from the Village Panchayets, he did not know what else he could say. He requested Government to consider sympathetically the difficulties in which the panchayets were placed. He contended that Government should not enforce responsibility on the Village Panchayets. On the other hand, it was his opinion that Government themselves should provide drinking water wells.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that that position could not be accepted and added that Government were giving grants to the Village Panchayets and that the local people should realise their responsibilities also.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH said that the villagers had to bear many burdens. They were called upon to pay education cess, irrigation cess and a number of other cesses. In addition to this, they had also to bear the expenditure on the provision of drinking water wells. Year after year, during summer, there would be one epidemic or another. The cause of these was the absence of good drinking water wells. And within their income they could not provide drinking water wells at all. The result was continual suffering to them.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that if the panchayets would only collect their revenue in proper time, it was possible for them to provide drinking water wells.

THE DEWAN added that it was quite true that the provision of drinking water was a matter of the greatest importance to the villages. But the difficulty was that Government found it impossible to provide wells for every village in the State.

Referring to the statement made by Mr. S. C. Malliah in regard to contributions, the REVENUE COMMISSIONER said that a principle was involved in it. He said that in order to meet the difficulties felt in villages in the matter of want of good drinking water wells, at least 4,000 wells had to be sunk, that the cost thereof would approximately come to about Rs. 20 lakhs and that the utmost that the Government could pay would be Rs. 1 lakh a year, the rest being somehow or other found out by the Village Panchayets. He said that he had no objection for such of the Village Panchayets as were deriving either no income or a lesser income, being given loans by Government as stated by the Second Member of Council already. But, to say that no contribution at all should be recovered from the Village Panchayets was, he said, a thing which the Government could not accept. He

however thought that at the rate Government were contributing towards drinking water wells in villages, it would be possible to provide drinking water wells in most villages within a period of 5 years.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH thought that Government should immediately set apart Rs. 20 lakhs and provide wells in all villages in about 4 years. Government had been spending crores of rupees on Bhadravati without getting anything in return. Even a sum of a crore of rupees had been written off in that connection. When such was the case, he asked whether it was so impossible for Government to spend Rs. 20 lakhs to provide the necessary comforts to the people.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER said that it would be difficult for Government to provide Rs. 5 lakhs every year for drinking water wells. The department had a programme of wells for 5 years. If the people wanted only Government to provide all the money, it would require, he feared, at least 20 years more to provide every village with a well. That was why he said that the panchayets should come forward to do the work themselves with the help of loans. He did not think that the provision of Rs. 1½ lakhs every year was unreasonable.

MR. A. K. VENKATAVARADACHAR feared that out of the Rs. 1½ lakhs referred to by the Revenue Commissioner, nearly one-half would be consumed under establishment charges and he did not know how long it would take for all the villages to derive the benefit of the grant.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER said that the allotment for establishment was quite independent. The benefit of the grant would have reached all the villages in about 6 or 7 years. Of course the scheme would completely succeed if all the local bodies also contributed their quota.

MR. A. K. VENKATAVARADACHAR then suggested that the allotments should be made according to districts.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that that was exactly what was going to be done.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA supported the resolution and observed that at least 4,000 villages had absolutely no drinking water facilities.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER observed that contributions were levied from Village Panchayets and District Boards only in respect of general wells, and that in the case of drinking water wells provided for Adikarnatakas exclusively, the Government themselves were bearing all the cost. If such wells were taken into consideration, he said it could

not be said that 4,000 villages were really managing without drinking water. It was impossible that anybody could live without drinking water. It might be that they were wanting in good drinking water, but that was different from saying that they had no water. And if drinking water wells for all such villages were to be provided only at the cost of Government, any amount that could be set apart would not suffice.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA did not see the justice of differentiating between general wells and wells for Adikarnatakas, in regard to provision of funds from Government. He suggested that Government should provide wells in all villages without earmarking them for Adikarnatakas.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER replied that the case of Adikarnatakas called for special consideration. As regards wells for others, it was not possible for Government alone to provide them. Even if a liberal grant was made by them, the difficulty would be to distribute them, because the utmost that could be provided was not sufficient to meet the cost of wells in all the villages. Secondly, those who helped themselves deserved some help from the Government also, and this was the principle underlying the provision of funds to the villages which contributed their own quota. Of course, in times of distress, all such restrictions were relaxed and wells provided without insisting on contributions from the local bodies. This had been done in Pavagada, Madhugiri, and a number of places in the Kolar District. But he did not think it reasonable to suggest that the system of levying contributions should be done away with as a general rule. Even in regard to the Adikarnatakas he said that there would be no necessity to give them separate wells if all the villagers agreed to allow them the use of the general wells. If this was done, the public funds spent on these special wells would become available for other purposes.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA observed that if the resolution was accepted and a census taken as suggested in it, opportunity might also be taken to ascertain whether there were any charitably disposed persons who would make endowments for sinking drinking water wells.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER replied that such persons might come forward with charities without waiting for a census being taken. He was now arranging for some propaganda work and collecting money by way of charity for expenditure on wells. This being the best form of

charity, he would be glad if liberal-minded persons gave funds for this object instead of for so many other things.

MR. S. KRISHNASWAMI RAO observed that if Government depended upon charities from private persons, it would take centuries to provide wells for all the villages. In fact, though wells were sunk, water could not be tapped and the amounts given by public-spirited persons had gone to waste.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that the idea of Government was to push on with well-boring so that in 99 out of 100 cases, supply of water could be assured. With this object in view, a number of boring machines were under preparation in the Industrial Workshop; 30 instruments were already under preparation, and when these were ready, the idea was to sell them to local bodies.

MR. S. KRISHNASWAMI RAO said that this work should be regarded as most urgent, because if it was delayed, many might die without good drinking water.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the matter was being expedited as far as possible. But no definite action was possible until the boring machines were ready. Huge sums of money were lost in the past by sinking wells which soon went dry.

MR. S. KRISHNASWAMI RAO desired that some urgent action should be taken in the meantime.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER said that in the Chitaldrug District, in connection with the hookworm prevention propaganda, Government had spent something like Rs. 60,000 within the past 2 years, and to speed up the programme, a special engineering officer had been deputed to the district. This showed that Government were very anxious about the water supply scheme.

MR. KRISHNASWAMI RAO wanted to know the number of wells sunk in this connection and the number in which water had been tapped.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER stated that 40 wells had been dug in the two taluks of Challakere and Jagalur only and that water had been tapped in a good number of them.

MR. S. KRISHNASWAMI RAO enquired whether the Government would not have managed to frame their Budgets if the recent reduction of Subsidy had not been received. He suggested that this sum of Rs. 10½ lakhs be utilized for providing drinking water wells for as many villages as possible every year.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER observed that the amount already promised by Government, *viz.*, Rs. 1½ lakhs,

was a very liberal grant. In connection with Malnad Improvement many wells had been sunk but these were failures because the places were not properly selected. Even now, if local bodies came forward with their contributions, the Government would be glad to sanction many more wells.

MR. SIDDALINGAPPA SETTY enquired what action had been taken to give wells in the Malnad so far, before the contribution now asked for by Government was paid by the Malnad districts.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER replied that apart from the share that the Malnad would get out of the general grant of Rs. 1½ lakhs, a sum of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned for well-boring. Formerly wells were sunk but not at the proper places; now if contribution was paid, wells could be provided at the proper places, immediately. He did not think that there was any other part of the world where more liberal grants were made for drinking water wells than in Mysore.

MR. SIDDALINGAPPA SETTY observed that many wells had failed for want of water.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that that was why bore-holes were proposed to be attempted. He added that it was better to sink wells afresh than dig the existing ones deeper, and that the required mechanical appliances would be made available for the purpose.

MESSRS. K. T. SESHIAH and SIDDALINGAPPA SETTY observed that there was nothing practical done in the Malnad and that there was no use allotting money on paper. They suggested that a programme of works should be prepared according to necessity and urgency and that a special grant should be made for the places concerned.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that all necessary arrangements would be made to provide a sufficient number of wells in the Malnad. Seven or eight boring machines had already been prepared and more were expected to be ready soon.

MR. B. SRINIVASIENGAR of Anekal observed that the preparation of a definite programme of well works for the whole State would necessarily take time. In the meanwhile he suggested that, in order to obviate the difficulty of wells collapsing just at the time water was found, arrangements should be made to give stone rivetment in the case of all wells which had so far gone dry. He added that trained hands should be deputed to begin rivetment from the top.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that this point also would be considered.

MR. B. SRINIVASIENGAR then suggested that programmes should be prepared for each taluk.

THE DEWAN replied that as far as possible the programme would be carried out. He agreed that this was a very important matter and hoped that if members of all Village Panchayets and other non-official gentlemen cooperated with the Government, the results would be very encouraging.

The resolution was not pressed to a division.

REPRESENTATIONS.—*Contd.*

No. 106.—Opening of a Music School at Tumkur.

Mr. C. Kempanna, Minority Interest, Tumkur; and Mr. Revanna Gowda, Kunigal Taluk.

MR. C. KEMPANNA prayed that a music school to teach instrumental music might be opened at Tumkur for the benefit of the Nayanaja Kshatriya community.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA supported the request and added that good pipers were not available in large numbers of late.

MR. K. T. SESHAYYA observed that *bhaja bhajantri* was a dying art and needed every encouragement.

THE DEWAN said that the representation was deserving of sympathetic consideration.

MESSRS. SUBBA RAO of Anekal and L. VEMA REDDY said that music schools were required at Anekal and Malur respectively.

THE DEWAN promised to consider the matter.

RESOLUTION No. 2.—(*resumed.*)

MR. B. GOPALACHAR requested that Resolution No. 2 relating to the augmentation of special establishments with a view to complete the introduction of the Record of Rights in the Province within five years at least, be taken up.

THE DEWAN replied that the matter was under consideration. He added that the resolution was quite in accordance with the policy of Government and the object underlying it would be achieved as experience was gained.

The resolution was not pressed to a division in view of the Dewan's explanation.